

TWO NEW NEOTROPICAL STENOLEMUS (REDUVIIDAE: EMESINAE)

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ABSTRACT—*Stenolemus pilosus* and *Stenolemus haitianus* are described from Bolivia and Haiti respectively. The latter record extends the range of the genus into the Antilles.

Thanks to the courtesy of Dr. Pedro Wygodzinsky, of the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) at New York City, N. Y., I received for study several specimens of *Stenolemus* among which there was the first new species described below. Dr. Thomas H. Farr of the Institute of Jamaica, sent me the new species from Haiti also described below.

The type-specimens are deposited in AMNH and at the Institute of Jamaica, Kingston, Jamaica, as detailed below. In the measurements that follow 26 micrometer units are equivalent to 1.0 mm.

Stenolemus pilosus Maldonado Capriles, new species

Male: Overall color brownish, conspicuously ornamented with ivory-white or pale straw-color. Head with anterior lobe ventrally, posterior lobe laterally, interocular and dorsal depression, median suture of anterior lobe brownish, remaining parts ivory-white. Eyes reddish-brown. Antennae: First segment with 2 median and 1 subapical long brown annuli; 2nd segment with 4 annuli, the subapical the longest, other 3 of same length; 3rd and 4th segment brownish, yellowish apically. Beak pale straw-colored, base of 2nd segment brownish; 3rd pale brownish, darkening towards apex. Anterior lobe of pronotum broadly ivory-white along median line; with main lateral sulcus ivory-white, remaining lateral portions brownish; ventrally pale straw-colored; peduncle ivory-white dorsally, brownish laterally, and straw-colored ventrally; posterior lobe dorsally with median and lateral carina ivory-white, remaining portions brownish, laterally brown, straw-colored below; spines straw-colored. Mesopleura shiny brown. Forelegs: Coxa with a post-basal and anteapical broad brownish bands; femur and tibia with 4 brown bands, more or less equidistant; tarsi darkening toward apex; longer spines of armature with black tip, shorter spines brown and with light bases; spines of tibia brown. Meso- and metacoxa irregularly spotted with brown. Meso- and metafemur each with 5 brownish annuli; intervening light portions slightly longer than annuli. Basal $\frac{1}{2}$ of meso- and metatibia with 2 short brown annuli. Meso- and metascutellum brown, spine, and apical margin pale straw-colored. Abdomen ventrally light-brown, irregularly variegated with brown; lateral and posterior margin near median line of each sternum and spinelike projections on posterior margin near median line straw-colored. Long fine pilose on legs and body, hairs concolorous with area of emergence. Forewing with claval and subclaval areas whitish, remaining parts brownish with veins and false veins whitish, as in fig. 1; large discal cell with a median orange-brown calloused area; extensive whitish area on apical cell.

Head as long as wide (28:28), with 2 short dorsal spines on posterior lobe, sulcus deep; interocular space $1\frac{1}{2}\times$ as wide as width of eye (12:8). Antennal segments 60:44:12:12; 1st segment very long pilose dorsally and laterally, other segments short pilose. Pronotum with well-defined peduncle; peduncle slightly shorter than length of anterior lobe (12:14); width of anterior lobe 15; posterior lobe gradually widening from base to apex, length 22, posterior width 30, posterior margin deeply concave; all 4 spines relatively short (fig. 2 and 3). Spine of mesoscutellum long, slightly inclined backward, sharp; spine of metascutellum vertical, apex rounded. Posteroventral series of forefemur; 1st spine with large base, curved toward apex of segment, with small apical black spine; 12 more spines, large, medium, and small in no particular order, all with large base and with nearly straight apical spine; the 3rd or 4th as large as the 1st, the others smaller. Abdominal sterna 3-5 with 1 + 1 short, sharp spines on posterior margin. Margin of connexivum straight, unspined; spiracles on midlength of margin of each segment. Last abdominal tergum with hind margin oval. Genital segments as in fig. 4; hind margin of hypopygium with a wide flat projection shallowly angularly notched at tip. Length 8.00 mm.

Holotype male, in the AMNH, from Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia. 26 April 1958, Pinkerton collector. Paratypes: 5 males, 1 in the author's collection, 4 in the AMNH. This species runs to *S. decarloi* in Wygodzinsky's (1966) key. Their forewings are differently colored.

They can be separated as follows:

- Margin of connexivum straight; forefemur with spiniferous spines diminishing in size *pilosus* Maldonado Capriles
 Margin of connexivum produced on segments 4 and 5; spiniferous spines of about the same length *decarloi* Wygodzinsky

Stenolemus haitianus Maldonado Capriles, new species

Head pale straw-colored; apex of post-ocular process yellow-white; 1st antennal segment yellow-white, with short pilosity arising from small pale-brown spots, 2nd yellow-white basally darkening to blackish-brown apically, 3rd brownish, 4th straw-colored; beak straw-colored. Pronotum: Yellow-white; anterior lobe straw-colored above on each side of median line, posterior lobe with apex of humeral spine yellow. Forelegs yellow-white; tibia with a preapical brown annulus. Long spines of femur black-tipped. Midleg: Coxa yellow; femur very light brown, with 5 inconspicuous whitish annuli; tibia and tarsi brownish. Hind coxa yellow-white ventrally, remaining areas grayish; femur as in midleg, the annuli more conspicuous basally; tibia blackish-brown basally fading to brown toward apex; tarsi brown. Forewings with cells of basal $\frac{1}{2}$ mostly black, other cells brownish, veins white, a broad transverse white fascia at apex of 2nd discal cell, fig. 5. Hind wing dark-gray with ivory veins. Abdomen: First segment yellowish, 2-5 segments shiny blackish; last 2 brown basally, yellowish apically; genital capsule brownish; connexival margin ivory-white; lateroventrally on sterna 2-5 with an ivory-colored line that includes the 4 small ventral projections. Densely pilose; body and femora covered with short pilosity, pilosity not much longer than diameter of segment; pilosity on tibia shorter.

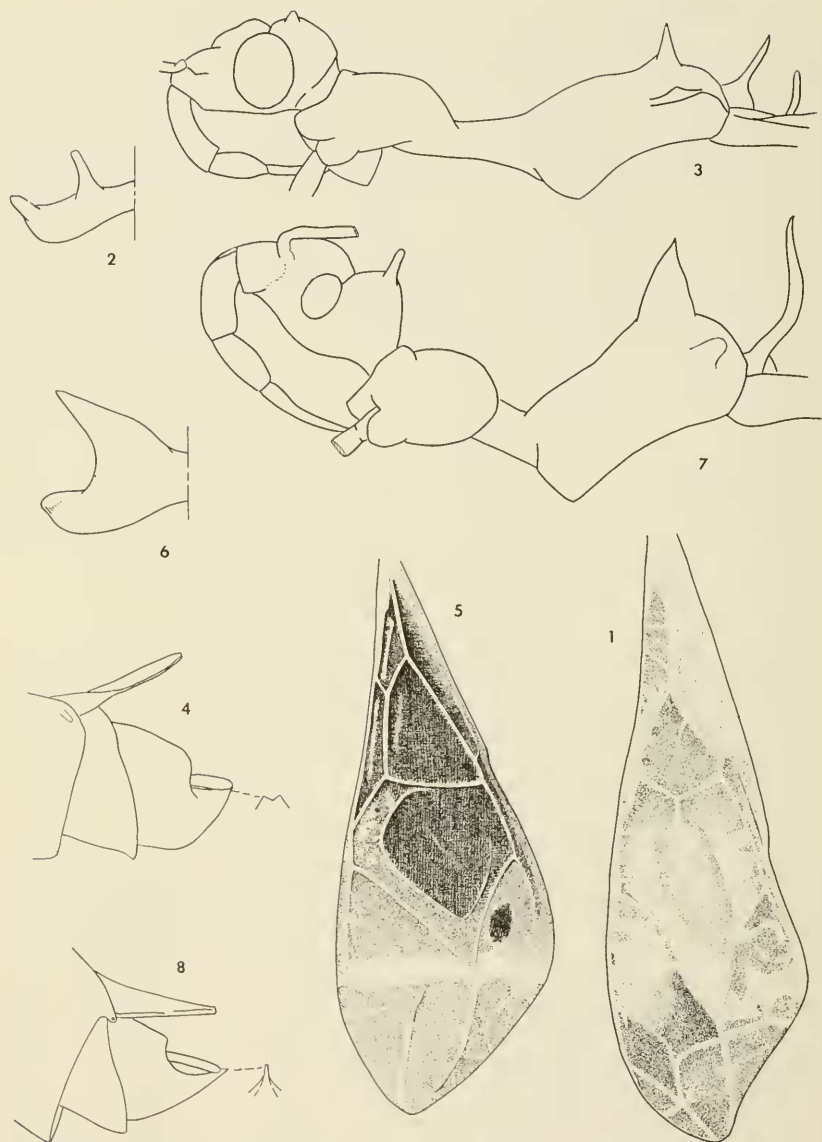


Fig. 1-4. *Stenolemus pilosus*, n. sp. 1, forewing. 2, spines of posterior lobe, caudal. 3, head and pronotum, lateral. 4, hypopygium, lateral. Fig. 5-8. *Stenolemus haitianus* n. sp. 5, forewing. 6, spines of posterior lobe, caudal. 7, head and pronotum, lateral. 8, hypopygium, lateral.

Head $1.5\times$ as long as wide (31:23), with 1 + 1 horns behind eyes, as in fig. 6; interocular space nearly $2\times$ as wide as eyes (11:6); eyes not attaining level of dorsal and ventral surface of head. Antennal segments: 82:76:12:22; very short pilose. Pronotum with peduncle much shorter than anterior lobe (4:15); anterior lobe wider than long (21.5:15); posterior lobe: median length 25, posterior width 40, with 1 + 1 heavy discal projections, humeral angle with blunt short projection, as in fig. 6 and 7. Scutellar spines long, curved and slender. Forelegs with coxa as long as peduncle and anterior lobe of pronotum together; femur slightly shorter than 1st antennal segment; armature of posteroventral series consisting of vertical spines slightly shorter than cross-section of segment, alternating with shorter spines to midlength, thence spines shorter and inclined toward apex; the inner series consisting of short spines, again alternating with still shorter spines, and getting gradually shorter toward apex; individual spines consisting of a vertical base and a black spine inserted apically. The foretibia with 2 rows of uniform short black spines. Abdomen ventrally with 4 pairs of short spines; apical angle of each connexival segment not produced. Hypopygium as in fig. 8; apical margin of hypopygium produced into a sharp point. Length 9.5 mm.

Holotype male, Haiti, Farcy, 16 May 1959, M. W. Sanderson, and T. H. Farr collectors; in the collection of the Institute of Jamaica.

Because the submedian projections of the posterior lobe of the pronotum are quite large, very much larger than the humeral processes, *haitianus* is close to *mirabilis*. However, the different coloration of the forewing, the peduncle shorter than the anterior lobe, and the 2 short horns behind the eyes separate *haitianus* from *mirabilis*. Another species with large submedian spines on the pronotum is *S. anduzei* but it lacks processes on abdominal sterna and the forewing is differently colored.

REFERENCE

- Wygodzinsky, P. 1966. A Monograph of the Emesinae (Reduviidae, Hemiptera). Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 133:1-614.